



FIRST QUARTER REPORT JANUARY – MARCH 2004

ACTIVITIES AND RESULTS

A. JSCA'S INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT

1) Board of Directors Meeting

The IX Meeting of the JSCA Board of Directors Meeting was held at our headquarters on 5 January 2004. The main issues dealt with included approval of the annual report and the work plan; ratification of cooperation agreements signed during the period; recognition, at all pertinent levels, of the need for OAS member states to make financial contributions to JSCA activities; and the election of Dr. Federico Callizo as President.

2) Staff Changes and New Internal Structure

Marcela Sánchez was recently hired as Project Management Coordinator (a full-time position).

We have begun the process of recruiting candidates for the position of Program Director, which will be vacated shortly, to begin 1 June 2004. A notice has been posted on our Websites, and applications were accepted until 23 April. A list of finalists will be published in May.

3) Cooperation Agreements

Cooperation agreements have been signed with the Belize Judiciary and the *Asociación Interamericana de Defensorías Públicas* (InterAmerican Association of Public Defenders, AIDEF).

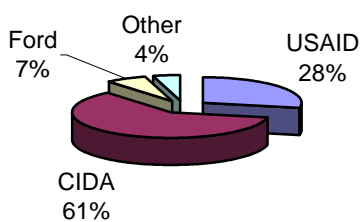
4) Financial Information

Contributions have been received from the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) and USAID. The second contribution from the Ford Foundation for the *Access to Judicial Information* project was also received, as were funds from the World Bank for carrying out a distance learning course.



| SOURCES | INITIAL AMOUNT | INCOME | % | COSTS | % | FINAL AMOUNT | % |
|---------------------------|----------------|---------|------|---------|------|--------------|------|
| USAID | -21,774 | 156,899 | 28% | 122,063 | 34% | 13,062 | 3% |
| CIDA | -12,145 | 335,931 | 61% | 154,448 | 43% | 169,338 | 39% |
| FORD | 19,034 | 37,500 | 7% | 18,962 | 5% | 37,572 | 9% |
| IDB | 21,012 | 0 | 0% | 8,850 | 2% | 12,162 | 3% |
| CHILEAN GOVERNMENT | 0 | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% |
| HEWLETT | 86,870 | 0 | 0% | 31,784 | 9% | 55,086 | 13% |
| OTHER SOURCES | 148,402 | 24,324 | 4% | 20,775 | 6% | 151,951 | 35% |
| TOTAL | 241,399 | 554,654 | 100% | 356,882 | 100% | 439,171 | 100% |

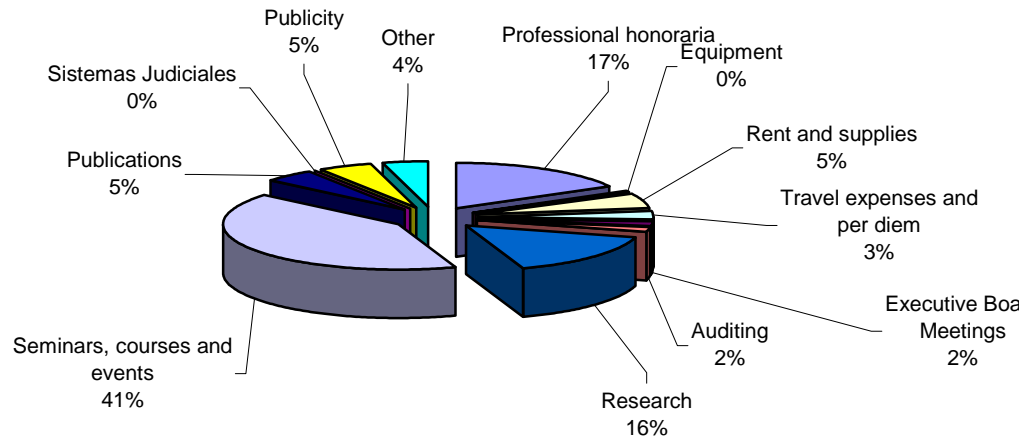
PERCENTAGE OF FUNDS RECEIVED BY SOURCE



Note: Most of the contributions received correspond to CIDA and USAID.

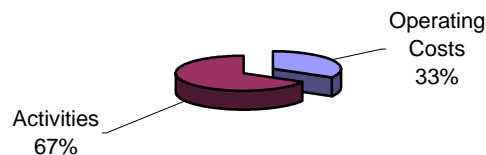


DISTRIBUTION OF RUNNING COSTS (PERCENTAGES)



Note: Operating costs are principally earmarked for carrying out seminars and events, paying professional fees and studies.

DISTRIBUTION OF ACTIVITY COSTS (PERCENTAGES)



Note: In total, 67% of these costs are for carrying out institutional activities, while 33% go on the management and running of JSCA.

B. ACTIVITIES AIMED AT COMPLETING JSCA'S INSTITUTIONAL OBJECTIVES

In order to meet its institutional objectives, JSCA has developed study and training activities over the last quarter in different parts of the Americas, detailed as follows:



| COUNTRY | STUDY OR ACTIVITY |
|----------------|--|
| Argentina | Access to judicial information; CSO Network; Litigation course for accusatory systems; Follow-up of criminal procedure reform (Province of Buenos Aires). |
| Belize | Judicial statistics. |
| Bolivia | Follow-up on criminal procedure reform, Project on indigenous communities, CSO Network. |
| Brazil | Racial discrimination and judicial administration, CSO Network. |
| Colombia | Racial discrimination and judicial administration, Judicial statistics, CSO Network. |
| Costa Rica | Judicial statistics. |
| Chile | Judicial statistics, Access to judicial information, Project on indigenous communities, Basic regional training program course, CSO Network, Gender and criminal procedure reform. |
| Ecuador | CSO Network, Gender and criminal procedure reform. |
| El Salvador | Judicial statistics, CSO Network. |
| USA | CSO Network. |
| Guatemala | Judicial statistics, CSO Network, Gender and criminal procedure reform. |
| Haiti | CSO Network |
| Honduras | Gender and criminal procedure reform, Follow-up of criminal procedure reform. |
| Jamaica | Research of criminal procedure. |
| Mexico | CSO Network, Support for criminal procedure reform. |
| Nicaragua | Follow-up of criminal procedure reform. |
| Panama | CSO Network |
| Paraguay | CSO Network |
| Peru | Access to judicial information, CSO Network, Support for criminal procedure reform, Racial discrimination and justice administration. |
| Dominican Rep. | Racial discrimination and justice administration, CSO Network. |
| St. Lucia | Research on criminal procedure. |
| T. & Tobago | Research on criminal procedure. |
| Venezuela | CSO Network. |

1. To generate and disseminate instruments that improve the quality of available information on justice in the Americas.

1.1 Virtual Information Center (VIC)



a) Website Development

| Impact Indicators |
|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A sustained increase in the number of people who visit our Website and institutions linked to it. ▪ A sustained increase in the number of people who rate JSCA's virtual products and publications as useful or very useful. |

Results:

JSCA implemented a new policy for updating its Website at the beginning of the year, and the implementation and design of this tool is now the responsibility of the Press and Communications Coordinator, involving an ongoing review of format and content. We have increased the number of news stories featured on the site in order to keep it dynamic and current. The same has taken place with the English version of the site, thanks to the work of the translation team.

- *E-learning* (CEJACAMPUS)

At the end of this quarterly period the *e-learning* platform was practically operational, waiting to be officially launched during the first days of April. A “Web Domain” was set up which we have called www.cejacampus.org. Access to this site is only available to authorized users who have registered beforehand, and who have been classified at different levels or profiles.

CEJACAMPUS has access to multiple instruments, among which we can highlight discussion forums, chat, agenda and on-line documents, along with the central contents of the course, with their respective evaluations and the administration of data pertinent to the system.

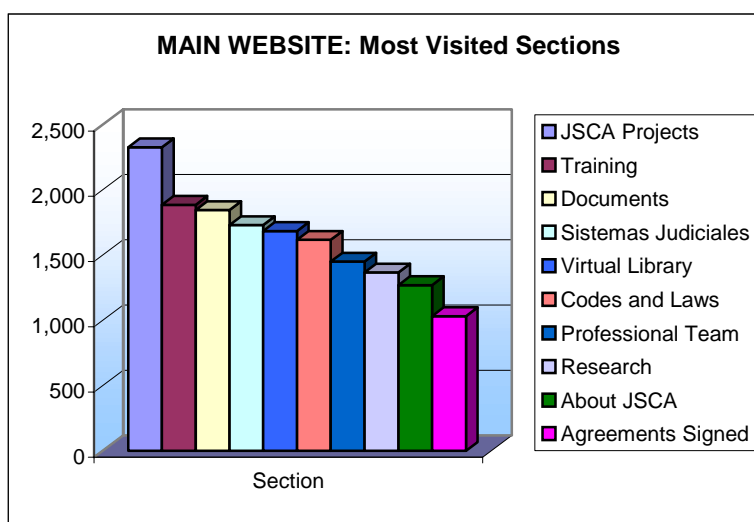
The following image illustrates the structure of CEJACAMPUS:





- Visitor Flow

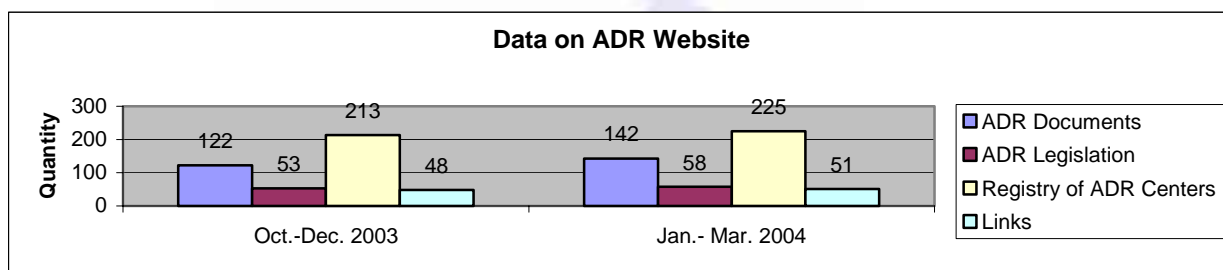
At the beginning of this year JSCA adopted a system that allows us to calculate visitor flow for each section and/or sub-site. Preliminary results indicate that we had a total of 19,061 visitors that generated 43,702 hits or visits to the different sections and/or sub-sections. The main Website received the most visits with 30,995 hits, followed by the different sub-sites (13 in total) of Events and Special Networks (calls to competition, for example), with 8,444 hits; the Alternative Dispute Resolution section received 3,214 hits and the CSO Network 1,049.



| Section | Visitors | % | Section | Visitors | % |
|---------------------------------|----------|-------|-------------------|----------|-------|
| JSCA projects | 2,326 | 7.50% | Codes and laws | 1,616 | 5.21% |
| Training | 1,885 | 6.08% | Professional team | 1,449 | 4.67% |
| Documents | 1,844 | 5.95% | Studies | 1,367 | 4.41% |
| <i>Judicial Systems</i> journal | 1,729 | 5.58% | About JSCA | 1,270 | 4.10% |
| Virtual library | 1,684 | 5.43% | Signed agreements | 1,032 | 3.33% |

- Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR)

The ADR Website is being updated on an ongoing basis. There are currently 58 legislative documents that regulate ADR per country, 142 ADR-related publications, 225 institutions that form part of the ADR registry and 51 links related to institutions that provide mediation and conciliation services in the region.



| Impact Indicator | Results |
|--|--|
| A steady increase in the number of people who visit our Website and the number of institutions linked to it. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="863 688 1347 703">▪ The virtual library was visited 1,704 times during this quarter, representing one of five most-visited Web pages on the site. <li data-bbox="863 703 1347 709">▪ The virtual library took an important step forward when it entered into an agreement with the Global Legal Information Network, an initiative of the U.S. Congress Library. |

During the first quarter we continued to update JSCA's online collection and bibliography. One of the current novelties of the virtual library is the implementation of an efficient online catalogue.

| | | | |
|--|---|------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Buscar | | | |
| <input checked="" type="radio"/> Cualquiera | <input type="radio"/> Autor | <input type="radio"/> Título | <input type="radio"/> Tema |
| <input type="radio"/> Editorial | <input type="radio"/> Notas | | |
| Buscar por: <input type="text"/> <input type="button" value="Buscar"/> <input type="button" value="Borrar"/> | | | |
| Tipo de Medio: | <input type="text" value="Cualquiera"/> | Lógica: | <input type="text" value="Y"/> |
| | <input type="text" value="10"/> | Límite: | <input type="text" value="10"/> |

New *bibliographic software* was implemented in late March 2004 for the introduction of materials that are to be included in the JSCA Documentation Center (CEDOC). The database contains bibliographic files compatible with U.S. Congress library standards, entitled *Machine Readable Cataloguing* (MARC).

This allows for the exchange of bibliographic information between institutions. Along with a search engine that allows inquiries according to author, title or issue, the application includes a module for loans and cataloguing.



At the end of this period a total of 481 book titles (559 examples), 57 periodical publications (158 examples) and 56 CD-Rom titles (101 examples) had been entered into this data base. The online collection registered 742 study documents, reports and papers; 372 legislative documents and 259 book summaries.

1.2 Press and Communications

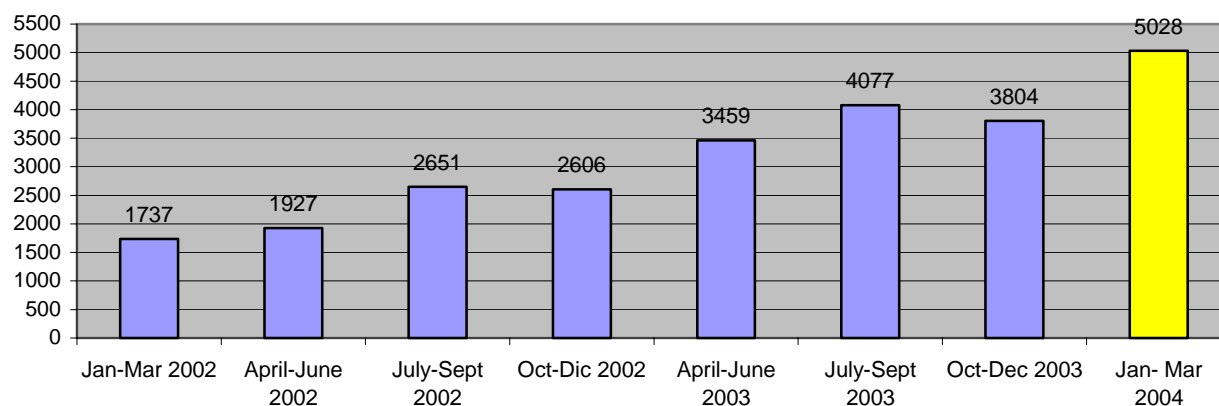
| Impact Indicators | Results |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A sustained increase in the number of people who subscribe to the newsletter. A sustained increase in the number of people who subscribe to <i>Judicial Systems</i> and the frequency with which the articles published in it are quoted or included in academic information systems. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There was a 24% increase in subscriptions to the Nexus Newsletter. Most of the new subscribers are English-speakers. |

a) Nexus Newsletter

Issues 31, 32 and 33 of the newsletter were published in both English and Spanish. Each of the issues distributed during this quarter featured an article on a specific area of justice in the Americas, such as:

- ✓ Judicial reform management processes: lessons and experiences.
- ✓ The Public Prosecutor's Office in criminal procedure reform in Latin America: a general view of the state of changes.
- ✓ Deliberations regarding the analysis of the human rights situation in Mexico: in search of the justice reform.

Total Number of Subscribers





The contents of the Nexus newsletter continue to be frequently reproduced and quoted in numerous electronic publications and Websites. The publication presently has 5,028 subscribers, which represents a 24% increase in relation to the previous quarter. The greatest increase can be observed in the number of e-mail subscribers to the newsletter in English, with a percentage of 40%, while the Spanish version of the newsletter saw an increase of 22%. The new mailing system began to operate in April, the aim of which is to avoid *spam*. Additionally, this new system will allow the institution to gather information regarding which section of the newsletter is most read.

b) Press Coverage

The following is a summary of the activities that received the most coverage in the press during the last quarterly period.

5 January 2004, Santiago, Chile: An article on *Criminal procedure reform and restrictions to the press* by Cristián Riego appeared in the opinion column of the electronic newspaper “elmostrador.cl”.

12 January 2004, Santiago, Chile: The Chilean executive branch submits a project to perfect judicial reform. The Minister of Justice makes a commitment to put before the National Congress the proposals drawn up by a commission of experts, a group that includes the participation of Juan Enrique Vargas and Cristián Riego. Related information appears in “elmostrador.cl”.

15 January 2004, Madrid, Spain: GTZ and JSCA are awarded a contract to modernize the Mexican justice administration system. Related information is disseminated by the Yahoo press agency.

11 and 12 March 2004, Mexico: Articles written by David Vicenteño on the practice run of an oral trial carried out in Mexico are published; the mock trial was directed by Chilean judge Francisco Hermosilla, a JSCA representative. The aforementioned texts appeared in the *Noticias de la Judicatura de México* publication, with information obtained in the electronic newspaper “reforma.com.”

29 March to 2 April, Temuco, Chile: The local press showed a great deal of interest in the course *Instruments for the Implementation of an Oral and Accusatory System*, which was carried out in Temuco, Chile. As a consequence, the regional press, represented by the *El Gong* and *Diario Austral* newspapers, *Radio Cooperativa*, regional television and Channel 2 in Temuco, covered the event with articles and interviews with some of its presenters.



c) Quotes and References

Broke Unger, a correspondent for *The Economist* in Brazil, interviewed JSCA's Executive Director, Juan Enrique Vargas on March 9.

Journalist Dudley Althous, a correspondent in Mexico for the *Houston Chronicle* newspaper in Texas, interviewed Juan Enrique Vargas in relation to the issue of reforms being introduced in Mexico by the Executive Branch on March 22.

JSCA's activities are being permanently disseminated by other organizations which work on justice issues in the region. Some of the Websites that have presented notes, links or activities related to JSCA are: www.alertanet.org; www.participacionyjusticia.org; www.cels.org.ar; and www.unifr.ch, among others.

In Mexico, Luis Javier Valero Flores, in a comment article for the electronic newspaper "Cimacnoticias," attributed the initiative for the creation of the First Tribunal of Consciousness to the *Inter-American Seminar on Gender and Justice*, organized by JSCA, in which issues related to gender and justice administration were discussed and analyzed.

d) Judicial Systems

Issue 7 of the journal is currently being edited and will be ready for circulation at the end of the first semester of the present year. The main issue will be *Orality and the Formalization of Justice*.

e) Report on Judicial Systems in the Americas

The report was officially presented to the IX Meeting of the Board of Directors of JSCA. The Spanish version was published on the institution's Website (HTML) in January and the English version will appear on the site in mid-April. The report will be presented to the delegates who attend the *V Meeting of Ministers of Justice or Attorney Generals of the Americas* (V REMJA) in April 2004.

f) Justice and Democratic Governance

This publication, which was a joint project carried out by JSCA and the Chilean Justice Ministry, represents a bilingual (Spanish and English) collection of the papers presented during the seminar of the same name, which was organized by JSCA in June 2003 in the context of the Organization of American States General Assembly, which took place in Santiago, Chile. The book was presented and distributed free of charge during the first quarter of 2004, and will also be disseminated in the forthcoming REMJA meeting.



g) Entre CEJA y CEJA

Thirteen issues of this institutional newsletter were published during this quarter. *Entre CEJA y CEJA* first appeared in the last quarter of 2003, and JSCA personnel have responded to it in a very positive manner. The publication keeps the team informed of the work taking place in different areas, encouraging the integration and exchange of experiences of all the institution's members.

2. To promote regional cooperation and exchange among key justice system actors.

The following table presents the activities that JSCA organized over the last quarter:

| Date | Country | Type | Name of Event |
|---------------------|-------------------------|---------|--|
| 5 January | Santiago, Chile | Meeting | IX Meeting of JSCA Board of Directors. |
| 3-5 March | Buenos Aires, Argentina | Course | <i>Litigation in Adversarial Systems.</i> |
| 25 March | Buenos Aires, Argentina | Meeting | <i>Follow-up Study on Criminal Procedure reform: Validation Study in Province of Buenos Aires.</i> |
| 29 March to 2 April | Temuco, Chile | Course | <i>Instruments for Implementing an Oral and Accusatory Criminal System.</i> |

2.1 Training

JSCA has established the following as impact indicators and results:

| Impact Indicators | Results |
|---|--|
| A sustained increase in the number of people who apply for JSCA internships. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> We have continued to receive numerous inquiries regarding our internship system and questions related to carrying out research at JSCA. |
| A sustained increase in the institutions and persons interested in applying solutions developed by JSCA for which the corresponding training is requested from the institution. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> New training requests have been received from different organizations which are familiar with the experience and track record of JSCA in this area. Some of the institutions that JSCA has worked with are now designing their own training activities, based on experiences at courses carried out by our institution. |
| A sustained increase in the number of people who evaluate as useful or very useful the institution's training activities. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evaluation of training activities carried out has been very satisfactory, not only in relation to materials and contents supplied, but also as regards the quality of the teaching staff. |



a) *Institutional Strengthening for Criminal Procedure Reform Project*

Dissemination activities were carried out and the application period began for the *Inter-American Program for Training Trainers for Criminal Procedure Reform* as well as for the *Instruments for Implementing an Oral and Accusatory Criminal System* course, the first stage of the aforementioned program. The application period ended 5 March 2004.

Two thousand leaflets were distributed to the main public bodies of every country in the region; text messages were sent via the institutional mailing list, which holds around 3,500 addresses, and key actors from different countries were also contacted via JSCA, and the Nexus newsletter on the institution's Website.

A total of 162 applications were received from 18 countries from throughout the American continent, as the following graph indicates.

| Country | Quantity | Percentage | Country | Quantity | Percentage |
|-------------|----------|------------|---------------|------------|--------------|
| Argentina | 23 | 14 % | Honduras | 7 | 4 % |
| Bolivia | 15 | 9 % | Mexico | 5 | 3 % |
| Chile | 11 | 7% | Nicaragua | 1 | 1 % |
| Colombia | 17 | 10% | Panama | 1 | 1 % |
| Costa Rica | 5 | 3 % | Paraguay | 5 | 3 % |
| Ecuador | 53 | 33% | Peru | 4 | 2 % |
| El Salvador | 4 | 2 % | Dom. Republic | 3 | 2.5 % |
| Guatemala | 1 | 1 % | Uruguay | 1 | 1% |
| Haiti | 2 | 1.5 % | Venezuela | 4 | 2 % |
| | | | | 162 | 100 % |

Fifty-four people were selected, of which 52 were awarded a total or partial scholarship. The following table presents key data on project participants. It is worth pointing out that 25 women, representing 47% of those selected to participate, received a scholarship.

| Country | Quantity | Percentage | Country | Quantity | Percentage |
|-------------|----------|------------|---------------|-----------|--------------|
| Argentina | 11 | 20 % | Haiti | 2 | 4 % |
| Bolivia | 8 | 15 % | Honduras | 2 | 4 % |
| Chile | 1 | 2 % | Mexico | 4 | 7 % |
| Colombia | 5 | 9 % | Paraguay | 1 | 2 % |
| Costa Rica | 1 | 2 % | Peru | 2 | 4 % |
| Ecuador | 10 | 19 % | Dom. Republic | 2 | 4 % |
| El Salvador | 2 | 4 % | Uruguay | 1 | 2 % |
| Guatemala | 1 | 2 % | Venezuela | 1 | 2 % |
| | | | | 54 | 100 % |



Collaboration agreements were signed with the Universidad Diego Portales Law School (Chile) and the Universidad de Palermo Law School (Argentina), with the aim of strengthening graduate student participation from both academic entities. Participants who successfully complete the course will have the opportunity to receive credit towards the completion of graduate programs.

The basic course took place between the 29 March and 2 of April in the city of Temuco, Chile. Its main objective consisted in transmitting indispensable knowledge and skills deemed for individuals who play important roles in the implementation of criminal justice reform processes in Latin America.

Among those taking part were judges, prosecutors, defenders, police, criminal law and criminal procedure teachers, litigating attorneys, and in general, criminal justice system operators from different countries around the region.

During the initial course a general vision of criminal procedure reforms in the region, new models of judicial management, new models for management and organization of prosecutors and defenders, and training for judicial operators for the reform were dealt with. Participants witnessed different hearings in the investigatory court, such as control of detention and formalization of the investigation, and two oral trials. Finally, two panels were organized, in which gender-related and citizen's security issues related to the criminal procedure reform process were discussed. The group of teaching staff formed to lead this course was made up by experts from Argentina, Chile, Canada, Ecuador and Puerto Rico, and 25% of them were women.

In the following tables are the results of the course evaluation:

Scale: **1:** poor / inadequate/ not acceptable; **2:** regular/ not very adequate; **3:** good / adequate/ acceptable; **4:** very good / very appropriate; **5:** excellent.

| A) General evaluation of the course | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|--|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| In general terms, how would you rate the activity carried out? | | | 10.4% | 54.2% | 35.4% |

| B) Logistics and organization | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|--|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| Publicity | | 6.3% | 11.1% | 39.7% | 42.9% |
| Coordination (attention, information, JSCA team support) | | | 5.5% | 38.2% | 56.4% |
| Accommodations | | | 13.8% | 39.7% | 46.6% |
| Food services (coffee break, lunch) | | 1.7% | 8.6% | 36.2% | 53.4% |
| Duration of program | | 3.7% | 16.7% | 46.3% | 33.3% |
| Duration of course | | | 5.7% | 50.9% | 43.4% |



C) Analysis of the Reform Process to the Criminal Justice System in Latin America Module

| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|--|---|------|-------|-------|-------|
| Applicability | | | 13.3% | 36.7% | 50.0% |
| Duration of module | | 1.7% | 20.0% | 50.0% | 28.3% |
| Materials used (printed and audiovisual) | | 1.8% | 19.6% | 48.2% | 30.4% |

Performance of exponents

| Alberto Binder | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|---|---|------|------|-------|-------|
| Expertise in this area | | | | 22.2% | 77.8% |
| Ability to communicate ideas | | 1.7% | 1.7% | 23.7% | 72.9% |
| Management of and interaction with participants | | | 8.8% | 36.8% | 54.4% |

| Cristián Riego | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|---|---|---|-------|-------|-------|
| Expertise in this area | | | 8.6% | 27.6% | 63.8% |
| Ability to communicate ideas | | | 9.1% | 36.4% | 54.5% |
| Management of and interaction with participants | | | 14.0% | 49.1% | 36.8% |

D) Organizational and Management Models for Public Criminal Defense Module

| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|---|---|------|-------|-------|-------|
| Applicability | | 6.4% | 10.6% | 48.9% | 34.0% |
| Duration of module | | 5.9% | 13.7% | 60.8% | 19.6% |
| Materials used (printed and audio-visual) | | 5.9% | 25.5% | 41.2% | 27.5% |

Performance of exponents

| Leonardo Moreno | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|---|---|------|-------|-------|-------|
| Expertise in this area | | | 7.7% | 46.2% | 46.2% |
| Ability to communicate ideas | | 3.8% | 17.0% | 41.5% | 37.7% |
| Management of and interaction with participants | | 7.5% | 17.0% | 45.3% | 30.2% |

| Federico Rentas | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|---|---|------|-------|-------|-------|
| Expertise in this area | | 4.6% | 24.6% | 36.9% | 33.8% |
| Ability to communicate ideas | | 7.1% | 21.4% | 42.9% | 28.6% |
| Management of and interaction with participants | | 7.8% | 23.5% | 37.3% | 31.4% |

E) Court Management Module

| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|--|---|---|-------|-------|-------|
| Applicability | | | 21.6% | 62.7% | 15.7% |
| Duration of module | | | 27.5% | 52.9% | 19.6% |
| Materials used (printed and audiovisual) | | | 21.8% | 50.9% | 27.3% |

Performance of exponents

| Jorge Oliva | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|---|---|------|-------|-------|-------|
| Expertise in this area | | | 15.1% | 56.6% | 28.3% |
| Ability to communicate ideas | | 3.6% | 29.1% | 49.1% | 18.2% |
| Management of and interaction with participants | | 4.1% | 30.6% | 51.0% | 14.3% |



| | | | | | |
|---|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| Carlos Cabán | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Expertise in this area | | 3.8% | 24.5% | 50.9% | 20.8% |
| Ability to communicate ideas | | 18.2% | 27.3% | 41.8% | 12.7% |
| Management of and interaction with participants | | 18.5% | 22.2% | 44.4% | 14.8% |

| | | | | | |
|--|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| F) Prosecution Management Module | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Applicability | | | 6.9% | 55.2% | 37.9% |
| Duration of module | | 3.4% | 17.2% | 44.8% | 34.5% |
| Materials used (printed and audiovisual) | | | 9.3% | 44.4% | 46.3% |

Performance of exponents

| | | | | | |
|---|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| Esmirna Vidal | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Expertise in this area | 2.0% | 2.0% | 9.8% | 29.4% | 56.9% |
| Ability to communicate ideas | 1.9% | | 5.8% | 34.6% | 57.7% |
| Management of and interaction with participants | | | 19.1% | 31.9% | 48.9% |

| | | | | | |
|---|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| Félix Fumero Pugliesi | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Expertise in this area | | 10.9% | 7.3% | 45.5% | 36.4% |
| Ability to communicate ideas | | 2.4% | 22.0% | 41.5% | 34.1% |
| Management of and interaction with participants | | 2.1% | 22.9% | 47.9% | 27.1% |

| | | | | | |
|---|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| G) Training for the Criminal Reform Process Module | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Applicability | | | 7.4% | 33.3% | 59.3% |
| Duration of module | | | 17.5% | 29.8% | 52.6% |
| Materials used (printed and audiovisual) | | | | 33.3% | 66.7% |

Performance of exponents

| | | | | | |
|---|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| Andrés Baytelman | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Expertise in this area | | 1.7% | 6.9% | 24.1% | 67.2% |
| Ability to communicate ideas | | | 12.5% | 26.8% | 60.7% |
| Management of and interaction with participants | 1.8% | 1.8% | 10.7% | 32.1% | 53.6% |

| | | | | | |
|---|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| Mauricio Duce | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Expertise in this area | | | | 30.5% | 69.5% |
| Ability to communicate ideas | | | 6.9% | 22.4% | 70.7% |
| Management of and interaction with participants | 1.8% | | 5.5% | 27.3% | 65.5% |

| | | | | | |
|--|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| H) Gender and Criminal Procedure Reform Panel | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| | | | 10.9% | 45.7% | 43.5% |

| | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| Performance of exponents | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Alejandra Mera | | 2.0% | 6.1% | 36.7% | 55.1% |
| Farith Simón | 2.0% | 2.0% | 21.6% | 33.3% | 41.2% |



| I) Citizen Security and Criminal Procedure Reform Panel | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|---|---|------|------|-------|-------|
| | | 2.8% | 8.3% | 47.2% | 41.7% |

| Performance of exponents | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|--------------------------|---|------|-------|-------|-------|
| Jack Walsh | | 1.8% | 10.9% | 41.8% | 45.5% |

The intermediate course for this program, *Problems Associated with the Implementation of Criminal Procedure Reform*, began on 19 April and will conclude on 6 August, and will be conveyed by means of CEJACAMPUS.

b) Virtual Forum

Information has been published on the first virtual forum of the year, which will focus on *Judicial Systems and Racism against Individuals of African Decent*. The forum was scheduled for 26 - 28 of April 2004. A document entitled *Judicial Systems and Racism against Individuals of African Decent*, which was written by Felipe González and Jorge Contesse is now available on the JSCA Website for review and discussion. The activity, which was largely based on the above mentioned article, featured a two-day virtual forum as well as an opportunity to discuss key issues with an expert on the topic.

c) Distance Learning Courses

Judicial Reform in Latin America and the Caribbean: Improving Governance through the Justice Sector Distance Learning Program

This is the second version of this course, which was organized by the World Bank Institute (WBI); the Public Sector Group, Latin America and the Caribbean Region; and the Legal Vice-Presidency of the World Bank, in coordination with the General Council of the Judicial Branch of Spain (GCJB) and the Justice Studies Center of the Americas (JSCA).

As mentioned in the previous quarterly report, the project features a distance learning course for participants in Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru and Venezuela. Chile and the Dominican Republic will take part as observers. The program consists of two stages, the first of which takes place between 15 April and 3 June 2004, and the second of which will be implemented between 7 and 9 July 2004. It is estimated that between 20 and 36 people from each country will take part in the courses.

As of the submission of this report, 109 people had enrolled on the course (either via the JSCA's Website or directly through facilitators –guides- in each country). The following table presents key data on the applicants.



| Country | Women | % | Men | % | Total |
|-------------------------------------|-----------|------------|-----------|------------|------------|
| Guatemala | 12 | 44% | 15 | 56% | 27 |
| Honduras | 3 | 75% | 1 | 25% | 4 |
| Mexico | 5 | 25% | 15 | 75% | 20 |
| Paraguay | 11 | 73% | 4 | 27% | 15 |
| Peru | 4 | 57% | 3 | 43% | 7 |
| Dominican Rep. (observer) | 2 | 100% | 0 | 0% | 2 |
| Venezuela | 15 | 44% | 19 | 56% | 34 |
| Total | 52 | 48% | 57 | 52% | 109 |

Classes will be taught via a videoconferencing on a weekly basis, with one session consisting of one module. Each module will include a theoretical class offered by an expert on the topic and a presentation on the issue using case studies based on the explanation offered by the expert.

The topics on which the modules are based are as follows:

- Improving governance of Latin American countries via the justice sector.
- What demands should be met in order to create an independent and accountable judicial branch?
- What type of professional improvement to the judicial career must take place so as to prevent the domination of the judicial sector by powerful elites?
- What is the role of the judicial system as regards controlling corruption?
- How to promote more equitable and effective access to justice?
- We know that procedure reform has led to greater respect for human rights. How can such knowledge be applied to civil systems?
- Preparation of action plans and programmatic guidelines.
- Review and presentation of action plan.

d) Internship Program

During the first quarter of 2004 four interns concluded their internships; two of them had worked as “pro-bono” interns, while the other two were employed under the “paid” internship system.

Kathryn Tucker, from FOCAL, Canada, joined JSCA at the beginning of September 2003 and worked until 27 of February (six months), forming part of the training area team.

Céline Imart, from France, worked from 8 to 29 of January 2004 in the information technology area.



Siria Oliva, of Mexico, who joined the research area as project assistant, and Luciana Molinari, of Argentina, who worked as an assistant in the training area, completed their paid internships in March.

During the month of March, Heidi Fishpaw, from the USA, began as a “pro-bono” intern, collaborating with the press area.

There has been an increase in the number of people requesting to carry out “pro-bono” internships at JSCA. Due to work organization, our physical space and available material resources, some requests for “pro-bono” internships have had to be rejected. These applicants were offered the alternative of re-applying next year.

Finally, it is important to point out that an agreement was reached with the director of the *Capitals of the World Program* at the *American University* in Washington, D.C. in Santiago, Chile, Paola Ortubia, where JSCA was invited to take part in the “work practicum” component of said program.

The following table presents information on JSCA interns as well as future interns who have been given an opportunity to join our organization:

| Name | Country of Origin | Type | Area | Time Period |
|-------------------|-------------------|----------|-------------|----------------------------|
| Céline Imart | France | Pro-Bono | Info. Tech. | 8 to 29 January 2004 |
| Kathryn Tucker | Canada | Pro-Bono | Training | September 2003 – Feb. 2004 |
| Siria Oliva | Mexico | Paid | Research | October 2003 – March 2004 |
| Luciana Molinari | Argentina | Paid | Training | October 2003 – March 2004 |
| Heidi Fishpaw | United States | Pro-Bono | Press | March 2004 – May 2004 |
| John Gathegi | United States | Senior | Info. Tech. | May 2004 – June 2004 |
| Olisa Shaina Aber | United States | Pro-Bono | Research | May 2004 – August 2004 |
| Salla Väisänen | Finland | Pro-Bono | Research | June 2004 – October 2004 |

e) Other Training Activities

- **Argentina:** The *Litigation in Adversarial Systems* training course took place March 3-5 in Buenos Aires. The program, which was coordinated with INECIP (the Institute for Comparative Studies in the Criminal and Social Sciences), included 27 hours of work and was led by Andrés Baytelman, Mauricio Duce and Leonardo Moreno. The program featured the participation of thirty legal professionals, including judges, prosecutors, public defenders and members of civil society from various Argentinean provinces: Catamarca, Córdoba, Neuquén, Chubut, Province of Buenos Aires, the Federal Capital and Entre Ríos. The main objective of the course was to offer students a new model for analyzing criminal procedural legislation in Argentina, and to contribute to deepening the adversarial components of the local criminal justice system. In this context, the course incorporated



close to twenty hours earmarked for revising litigation skills in oral trials, and another seven hours for dealing with issues related to litigation in preliminary hearings.

The activity received a highly positive evaluation, highlighting the usefulness of the course. As a consequence, invitations were extended to the teaching staff to visit the provinces of Chubut, Córdoba and Catamarca.

2.2 Networking

JSCA has defined the following impact indicators and results:

| Impact Indicators | Results |
|--|--|
| A sustained increase in the number of institutions and/or individuals interested in participating in JSCA-lead networks or regional activities. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> CSO Network: Given the interest in membership demonstrated over the past three quarters, we will analyze the possibility of including new members at the next meeting of the network in May 2004. Public Ministries: We continue our partnership with the Iberian-American Association of Attorney Generals. For April we have organized an event focused on criminal prosecution, and already have 200 participants registered from Prosecutor Offices in 10 countries. Inter-American Association of Public Defenders - AIDEF: We will continue to support this organization and have received requests to hold a regional meeting in the Caribbean. Judges: We are currently organizing two extensions of events held in 2003 with the Supreme Court of Justice of Honduras. JSCA has also been invited to participate in the Regional Meeting of Supreme Courts and Judicial Councils, and we are developing a joint project to strengthen judicial statistics with Central America, the Dominican Republic and Mexico. |
| A sustained increase in the amount of interaction and number of joint projects among members of these networks. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> JSCA is developing projects jointly with Bolivia. Also, at regional level, we are working with all umbrella networks in <i>Partners of the Americas</i> to encourage cooperation among network members in implementing projects. |
| A sustained increase in the number of institutions that perceive it useful or very useful to participate in the networks or regional activities that JSCA organizes. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The opinion poll on JSCA's services will be administered once again around June 2004. |



a) Network of Civil Society Organizations (CSO Network)

During this quarter we have continued to systematize information on projects carried out by the member organizations of the CSO Network in order to build a "Toolbox." The decision to create this product for this network arose during its annual meeting in Rio de Janeiro in April 2003. The Toolbox seeks to systematize efforts and share experiences of members of the CSO Network in the areas of judicial independence and access to justice. The Toolbox may be accessed online at www.cejamericas.org. It includes focal areas such as Access to Justice, Judicial Independence and others. So far, 6 projects have been received and classified as follows:

- | | |
|-------------------------|------------|
| ➤ Access to Justice | 2 projects |
| ➤ Judicial Independence | 3 projects |
| ➤ Other projects | 1 project |

Given that the venue for the next CSO Network meeting -Mexico- is currently discussing proposed criminal justice reforms, we have organized a special program on criminal procedure reform for day two of the meeting. This special program will include presentations by members of the CSO Network and by local authorities and NGOs. This event is particularly aimed at familiarizing Mexican civil society organizations with the reform process and how to boost their involvement in it. The event will be held on May 14 and is being organized jointly by JSCA and the National Institute for Victim Support and Criminality Studies –INAVEC- and the National Human Rights Commission of Mexico.

It should be pointed out that the CSO Network and its members participate widely in JSCA activities. For example, representatives from 20 different CSO Network organizations participate in the *Inter-American Program for Training Trainers for Criminal Procedure Reform*, as well as in internships for young professionals. CSO Network member organizations also function as local counterparts for JSCA research activities. Thus, impact may also be measured by the participation of their members in the work of JSCA as a whole and not simply in their own activities.

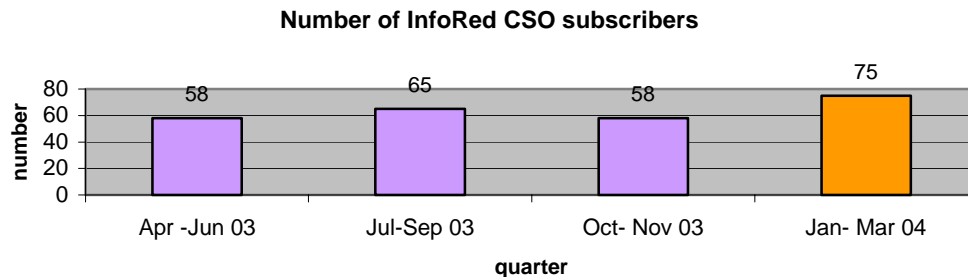
• InfoRed Newsletter

Issue 9 (March-April) of the newsletter was published this quarter. The focus of the publication was preparations for the *Third Meeting of the CSO Network*.

The newsletter has 70 subscribers, all of whom are active members of the CSO Network's user list. This figure represents a 23 % increase over the last quarter, due in part to the upcoming meeting and also because of short articles posted in JSCA's Nexus newsletter.



Member organizations submit monthly informative reports in order to contribute to the content of the network's newsletter, and also collaborate actively in the interview section, where responses are comprehensive and received before deadlines.



b) Public Defenders Network

In January, JSCA held meetings with Dr. Julio Guastavino, President of the Inter-American Association of Public Defenders –AIDEF- in our offices in Santiago. Dr. Guastavino requested JSCA's support for organizing during 2004 the preparatory activities to the *Third Inter-American Congress of Public Defenders*, scheduled for March 2005 in Montevideo, Uruguay.

As part of this preparatory process, JSCA is also linking with representatives of organizations that defend the indigent in Santa Lucia, Antigua and Barbuda, Grenada and in Trinidad and Tobago. The aim of this outreach is to meet with public defenders from CARICOM countries to assist them in defining their position and policies in preparation for the AIDEF meeting.

c) Iberian-American Association of Public Ministries

JSCA continues to participate actively in the Iberian-American Association of Public Ministries, and is on the verge of holding the *Inter-American Seminar on Challenges related to Public Criminal Prosecution*, to be held 15- 16 April 2004 in Buenos Aires, Argentina. Two hundred participants have registered to date, of whom 7 are from CARICOM countries, 2 are Supreme Court Chief Justices, 10 are Chief Prosecutors and more than 100 are prosecutors. The aim of this event is to provide a forum for discussion of the serious inadequacies of criminal prosecution in the region and to prepare a plan of action and collaboration in this area, in order to strengthen the work of the Iberian-American Association of Public Prosecutors.

d) Judicial Branches

JSCA is currently organizing the *Central American Workshop on Judicial Statistics*, together with the Supreme Court of Justice of Honduras, to be held in August 2004. The event aims to further the implementation of the regional project on judicial statistics that



JSCA is carrying out with Central American countries, the Dominican Republic and Mexico. In addition, a special workshop will be held for Honduran judges to enhance the quality of judicial statistics and increase incentives for their generation. JSCA is also participating in the regional meetings of the *Ibero-American Summit of Supreme Court Chief Justices*, where the Center will present a new version of its manual *Coding and Decoding* and will promote the Agenda developed in the judicial statistics encounter that was held with those responsible for these instruments in Latin American Supreme Courts.

e) **Governments - Ministries of Justice**

From 28 - 30 April 2004, the *V Meeting of Ministers of Justice and Attorney Generals of the Americas* (REMJA) will be held at OAS Headquarters in Washington D.C., U.S.A. As already announced, JSCA will take the opportunity to present its *Report on Judicial Systems in the Americas* at a special event to be held on April 29. The Center will also present its annual report at this time.

3. To conduct in-depth studies of the region's justice systems and promote innovative contributions to discussions of judicial reform.

JSCA has defined the following impact indicators and results for this area:

| Impact Indicators | Results |
|--|---|
| Broad-based regional and local debate is generated on the basis of studies produced by JSCA. | JSCA presents its studies in regional seminars. On 14 April the results of the third phase of the <i>Follow-up Study on Criminal Procedure Reform</i> will be presented in Buenos Aires, Argentina. To date, and despite the invitation-only nature of the event, 150 participants have registered and we continue to receive requests. The event will follow the meeting on <i>Challenges Associated with the Implementation of Public Criminal Prosecution</i> , which expects 200 participants. The results of the study have engendered broad-based local debate and are frequently referred to and employed by institutions charged with the implementation of the criminal procedure reforms in Mexico, Honduras, Bolivia, Ecuador, Nicaragua, El Salvador, Guatemala and Argentina. However, the multidimensional nature of the study's impacts have made follow-up and impact measurement difficult. |
| The studies are cited to in other research projects. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ In the context of the congress on <i>Comparative Juridical Cultures</i>, held in Mexico in February 2004, 5 separate research efforts carried out by Mexican, Colombian and Argentine authors made direct reference to JSCA studies. |



| | |
|--|---|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ JSCA is also coordinating and sharing information on <i>Access to judicial information</i> with OSI. ▪ CIM has included the results of JSCA's post-project initiatives on gender issues with results obtained in fulfilling its OAS mandates. |
| New initiatives are begun in countries of the region as a result of these studies. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ JSCA's study on judicial statistics prompted the Center to launch a project to improve the quality of information for judicial governance in Central America, the Dominican Republic and Mexico. It is currently being implemented. ▪ Plans are underway for establishing a local judicial observatory in Bolivia in order to monitor the implementation of the criminal procedure reform. This study is based on the <i>Follow-up Study on Criminal Procedure Reform</i>. ▪ JSCA is holding exploratory conversations with the CARICOM Secretariat in order to intensify our studies in the community's member countries. ▪ In Mexico, JSCA is participating in the procurement process for criminal procedure reform implementation through its inclusion as an expert organization in the terms of reference of the USAID proposal. |
| Local funding is obtained for the execution of these studies. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ In terms of funding and collaboration for execution and dissemination of the studies and their results, we have obtained sponsorship from multiple local public institutions for organizing national events and from bilateral and sub-regional cooperation agencies for events of these scopes. In general, the sponsorship agreements include substantial monetary contributions for holding the above mentioned activities. ▪ In addition to the above, on 8 March 2004 a Women's Tribunal was held in the city of Chihuahua, Mexico. This event arose out of a November 2003 training workshop on this type of event that was organized by JSCA. |

a) **Follow-up and Support for the Criminal Procedure Reforms**

➤ **Third Stage:**

The end of this stage signals the end of the follow-up study on criminal procedure reform. This phase was implemented in the Province of Buenos Aires (Argentina), as well as in Bolivia, Honduras and Nicaragua.

This component of the study was validated at a meeting held in Buenos Aires, Argentina under the auspices of the San Isidro Bar Association, Buenos Aires Province, on 25 March 2004. The Legal and Social Studies Center (CELS), JSCA's local counterpart, presented the results of the study. JSCA has initiated conversations with the provincial Ministry of



Justice and Security on the possibility of providing expert assistance for solving some of the most pressing problems detected.

The results from other countries and the comparative report will be presented at a seminar to be held in Buenos Aires, Argentina, on 14 April 2004. Authorities from the countries studied during this stage, and also those from countries where the study has already been implemented, are expected to attend.

At the end of the study JSCA will systematize all information gathered for its subsequent publication on the Center's Website. The Center itself will continue this line of work by focusing on specific issues: public criminal prosecution and, within this subject, prosecution of sex crimes. During the rest of the year, JSCA will also continue to disseminate the results of the study.

b) Gender and Criminal Procedure Reform

This project, which is financed by the Flora & William Hewlett Foundation of the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), has concluded its research in Chile and is currently in its final stages in Ecuador, Guatemala and Honduras. Supervisory visits were carried out in January 2004 and will be followed by a meeting with local teams and project coordinators in Santiago, Chile in May 2004. This encounter is aimed at evaluating national results and discussing the general outline of the comparative report. The results of this study have been incorporated into the *Inter-American Program for Training Trainers for Criminal Procedure Reform*.

JSCA is also exploring the possibility of extending the study to include two more stages, which would bring in other countries in the region, after June 2004. The ultimate aim is to cover all countries in the region that have implemented criminal justice reforms.

c) Access to Judicial Information

The Ford Foundation's Citizenship and Human Rights Program for the Southern Cone approved the project *Access to judicial information* in June 2003. This project is currently being executed in Argentina, Chile and Peru by JSCA and the CIHR Office of the Special Rapporteur for Freedom of Expression. The project is now in its final stage, and local teams in Peru, Argentina and Chile are preparing national reports.

In addition, JSCA is coordinating efforts with the *Open Society Institute* (OSI) in the context of their project on *Access to public information*, which includes the same countries under study by the Center. In concrete terms, we are working jointly with APRA so that the information and products of this initiative may serve as inputs for the OSI project. We are also studying the possibility of extending it to other countries of the region.



d) **Racial Discrimination and Judicial Administration**

With funds provided by the Government of Brazil, JSCA launched a study on institutionalized racial discrimination in the administration of justice, which was executed in Brazil, Colombia, Peru and the Dominican Republic, beginning in September 2003.

The results of the study are available on the Center's Website www.cejamericas.org in Spanish and English. The experts that undertook the study were re-hired to disseminate the study's results in activities that include a virtual discussion forum during the final week of April 2004 and presentations of the study's results throughout the year.

3.1 **Judicial Statistics**

JSCA has defined the following impact indicators and results for this area:

| Impact Indicators | Results |
|--|--|
| Justice sector institutions from countries in the region adopt instruments developed by JSCA to improve their information systems. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Four judicial branches from Argentinean provinces have requested JSCA's assistance for building a database matrix that facilitates systematization, processing and analysis of judicial statistics. In one of the countries in which the project <i>Generation of Judicial Indicators and Statistics</i> is being carried out, the unit responsible for statistics is making special tabulations to deliver information in accordance with the "Data Spreadsheet" contained in the <i>Coding and Decoding</i> manual. |
| Information on the functioning of the justice sector that is generated by JSCA is used for in-depth studies or for decision-making within the justice sector itself. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The process of systemizing information on justice systems in the Americas was brought to a close. The aim of this activity is to facilitate the dissemination of information that is presented in standard academic format. |

a) **Execution of the project *Generation of Judicial Indicators and Statistics***

The execution of this project in Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, El Salvador and Guatemala has generated a significant body of information on organizational working methods and the collection and systemization of judicial statistical information in the countries indicated. The information referred to falls into three categories: legal conditions, institutional conditions and organizational conditions.



Presently, the project is in a phase of statistical information gathering through the application of tools that JSCA has developed for this purpose. Specifically, the “Data Spreadsheet” found in the *Coding and Decoding* manual is being employed. We have found that Guatemala's official judicial statistics body, the National Center for Judicial Analysis and Documentation -CENADOJ- had begun a special tabulating process with its data to harmonize it with the above mentioned “Data Spreadsheet.”

b) Systemization of Judicial Statistics

During this quarter, efforts continued on the systemization of judicial statistical data from 2000, 2001, 2002 and 2003. JSCA obtained these data from its execution of a number of different studies, as well as from gathering statistics in the public domain from the 34 countries of the Americas. The systematized database includes the following groups of variables and indicators:

- General Information
- Inputs, supply and use of resources (infrastructure, budget and human resources)
- Litigiousness and workload (both aggregated and de-aggregated by subject matter and hierarchy)
- Police statistics
- Prison system statistics
- Subjective indicators (perception of the judicial system).

The study's Web-page, a sub-site of JSCA's institutional Website, is currently under construction. It will eventually house a database with the respective statistics. Through this sub-site, users may access tabulated information by indicator or variable, year and/or country, according to their needs.

As announced, other activities will be held this year on the theme of judicial statistics, together with the Supreme Courts of Central America, Mexico and the Dominican Republic. In addition, we are currently analyzing the possibility of continuing the work that has been undertaken in Argentina.